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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL–JUNE, 1925

CONTENTS

	Page
Pink bollworm quarantine (domestic) (No. 52)—	
Present status of pink bollworm	29
Nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine (No. 37)—	
Certain classes of bulbs to be restricted as to entry January 1, 1926 (HB–188)	33
All foreign bulbs not to be excluded (press notice)	34
Letter of transmittal	36
Plant pests exact heavy price for impatience (press notice)	37
Conference on fruit and rose stocks (press notice)	39
Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48)—	
Notice to transportation companies of extension of infested area	40
Instructions to postmasters	41
Blister rust quarantines (Nos. 26 and 54)—	
Notice of public hearing to consider advisability of amending and extending same	41
Fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 56)—	
Fruit fly surveys in Argentina, Chile, and Peru	43
Fruits and vegetables permitted entry under Quarantine 56 (HB–171, revised)	44
Fruit and vegetable quarantine of Porto Rico (No. 58)—	
Porto Rican plan for inspection approved (press notice)	45
Prohibition on imports of certain fruits and vegetables from Porto Rico (press notice)	45
Text of quarantine and regulations	46
Notice to transportation companies	49
Baggage declaration	50
Warning to passengers and crew	50
Terminal inspection of plants and plant products—	
Oregon provides additional inspection point	51
Oregon exempts succulent plants from inspection	51
California provides additional inspection point	52
Mississippi provides two additional inspection points	53
Miscellaneous items—	
Oriental fruit moth, distribution in United States in 1924	53
Potatoes, restrictions on entry into the Czechoslovak Republic (HB–189)	54
Port inspection service to adopt distinctive uniform	55
List of State quarantine officials	55
Convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act	56
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations	57

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC)

PRESENT STATUS OF PINK BOLLWORM

The tables given below recently submitted by Dr. W. D. Hunter indicate the field surveys or scouting on which our present knowledge of the status of the pink bollworm in the United States is based.

From 1917 to date (May 29, 1925) the pink bollworm has been found in 11 districts. During 1924 no infestation was found in eight of these districts, leaving only three known infested districts. These three districts are all in extreme western Texas. In Louisiana no infestations have been found for four years and in New Mexico for three years.

It will be noted that a good deal of scouting has been done in cotton areas outside of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico. The particular necessity for such scouting was the known or suspected movement of cottonseed from infested districts prior to the determination of such infestation.

TABLE I.—*Pink bollworm infested districts—Number of man-days scouting and number of infested fields—Crop of 1917 to May 15, 1925*

District	1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
	Man-days	Infested fields	Man-days	Infested fields	Man-days	Infested fields	Man-days	Infested fields	Man-days	Infested fields	Man-days	Infested fields	Man-days	Infested fields	Man-days	Infested fields
Texas:																
Hearne	164	5	471	0	650	0	505	0	369	0	172	0	255	0	0	0
Trinity Bay	645	156	829	0	1,796	51	2,006	28	1,518	1	891	0	1,225	0	962	0
Big Bend (west Texas)	0	0	4	21	T.	1	0	0	22	12	27	24	66	36	167	62
Pecos Valley	0	0	555	9	1,123	1	850	15	299	21	386	0	421	5	555	15
El Paso Valley	0	0	103	0	158	0	339	14	78	9	261	4	406	1	362	1
Ennis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	798	5	671	0	740	0	770	0
Marilee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	2	461	0	611	0	611	0
Louisiana:																
Cameron	0	0	5	0	104	22	213	0	319	0	632	0	718	0	596	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	46	0	486	10	320	0	332	0	648	0	686	0
New Mexico:																
Mesilla Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	[1] 240	[1] 5	[1] 27	[1] 6	[1] 77	[2] 1	231	0	241	0
Carlsbad	0	0	111	0	57	0	310	2	63	4	282	0	1,212	0	627	0
Texas	809	161	1,942	30	3,727	53	3,729	58	3,430	53	2,881	29	3,724	42	3,427	78
Louisiana	0	0	5	0	150	22	699	10	639	0	964	0	1,366	0	1,282	0
New Mexico	0	0	111	0	57	0	521	6	84	7	347	0	1,443	0	868	0
Total	809	161	2,078	30	3,934	75	4,949	74	4,153	60	4,192	29	6,533	42	5,577	78

[1] Part in New Mexico and Texas. [2] In Texas.

TABLE II.—*Pink bollworm scouting outside of infested districts—Number of man-days scouting and localities scouted—Crop of 1917 to May 15, 1925*

State or country	1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
	Man-days	Localities	Man-days	Localities	Man-days	Localities	Man-days	Localities	Man-days	Localities	Man-days	Localities	Man-days	Localities	Man-days	Localities
Central:																
Arkansas	0	0	19	9	0	0	0	0	37	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	12	8	389	19	1,018	56	689	17	248	4	148	1	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	1
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	3	132	4	171	1	0	0
Texas	375	10	980	38	709	44	1,349	89	3,313	130	2,601	97	2,108	77	631	19
Mexico	0	0	T.	1	48	21	0	0	208	21	57	4	63	17	73	17
Western:																
Arizona	0	0	43	14	60	23	0	0	316	7	215	9	333	18	477	16
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	204	13	61	6	18	1	0	0
Eastern:																
Alabama	0	0	25	2	67	6	0	0	16	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	176	6	97	13	0	0	33	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	19	7	7	2	677	(?)	259	(?)	[1] 254	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	13	3	155	14	0	0	56	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	114	9	151	14	0	0	60	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	T.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	375	10	1,401	97	1,683	156	3,065	149	5,300	255	3,468	124	2,842	116	1,187	53

[1] Scouting performed by State inspectors during calendar year 1922.
T.—Less than one-half day.

TABLE III.—*Pink bollworm scouting of all territory whether infested or not—Number of man-days scouting and localities scouted—Crop of 1917 to May 15, 1925*

State or country	1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
	Man-days	Localities	Man-days	Localities	Man-days	Localities	Man-days	Localities	Man-days	Localities	Man-days	Localities	Man-days	Localities	Man-days	Localities
Central:																
Arkansas	0	0	19	9	0	0	0	0	37	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	17	10	539	49	1,717	76	1,328	36	1,212	31	1,514	16	1,282	14
New Mexico	0	0	111	2	57	3	528	12	84	18	347	10	1,444	33	874	18
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	3	132	4	171	1	0	0
Texas	1,184	73	2,942	101	4,436	139	5,078	149	6,743	222	5,482	155	5,832	143	4,058	85
Mexico	0	0	T.	1	48	21	0	0	208	21	57	4	63	17	73	17
Western:																
Arizona	0	0	43	14	60	23	0	0	316	7	215	9	333	18	477	16
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	204	13	61	6	18	1	0	0
Eastern:																
Alabama	0	0	25	2	67	6	0	0	16	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	176	6	97	13	0	0	33	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	19	7	7	2	677	7	259	7	[1] 254	----	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	13	3	155	14	0	0	56	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	114	9	151	14	0	0	60	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	T.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,184	73	3,479	164	5,617	284	8,014	240	9,453	384	7,760	219	9,375	229	6,764	150

[1] Scouting performed by State inspectors during calendar year 1922.
T.—Less than one-half day.

TABLE IV.—*Time elapsed and scouting since last infestation found—May 15, 1925*

Districts	Man-day	Time		Districts	Man-days	Time	
		Years	Months			Years	Months
Eastern:				Western:			
Hearne, Tex	2,430	7	7½	Big Bend, Tex	0	0	0
Trinity Bay, Tex	3,927	3	7½	Pecos Valley, Tex	0	0	0
Ennis, Tex	2,293	3	5½	El Paso Valley, Tex	184	0	--------
Marilee, Tex	2,075	3	5½	Mesilla Valley, N. Mex	457	2	4½
Cameron, La	2,468	5	2½	Carlsbad, N. Mex	1,643	3	5½
Shreveport, La	1,982	4	4½	Eastern counties, N. Mex	515	0	0

TABLE V.—*Scouting to May 15, 1925, in counties which received seed from Carlsbad, N. Mex.*

State and county	Pounds of seed received	Man-days scouting			
		Crop of 1921	Crop of 1922	Crop of 1923	Crop of 1924
Arkansas:					
Garland	327	35	--------	--------	--------
Oklahoma:					
Cleveland	79 cars (crushed)	90	122	171	--------
Pottawatomie	191	6	6	--------	--------
Texas:					
Archer	100	8	6	--------	--------
Bexar	30,000 (crushed)	23	7	37	--------
Bosque	100	2	--------	--------	--------
Brazos	7,304	34	34	4	--------
Cameron	1 car	101	334	380	157
Collin	9,804	119	301	378	301
Cooke	160	4	13	--------	--------
Cottle	50	2	1	--------	--------
Dallas	48 cars (crushed)	149	29	30	
Ellis	27 cars (part crushed)	705	648	740	6
El Paso	20 cars (crushed)	75	223	353	3

TABLE V.—*Scouting to May 15, 1925, in counties which received seed from Carlsbad, N. Mex.*—Continued

State and county	Pounds of seed received	Man-days scouting			
		Crop of 1921	Crop of 1922	Crop of 1923	Crop of 1924
Texas—Continued.					
Floyd	744	6	11		
Fort Bend	2 cars (crushed)	59			
Goliad	12,000	20	8	6	
Gonzales		7	5	4	
Grayson	1 car	253	238	233	261
Grimes	800	19	12	3	
Guadalupe	36	18	5	13	
Hall	31	12	7		
Hidalgo	12,907	215	211	250	120
Hill	19,300	366	195	197	29
Hood	130	7			
Howard	12,784	44	9		
Hudspeth	200	3	51	53	115
Jim Wells	1 car	134	148	74	
Johnson	15,040	78			
Jones	195		3		
Karnes	1 car	73	39	17	
Kaufman	13 cars	208	268	112	30
La Salle	40	8	4	9	
Lubbock	153	3	13	3	
Matagorda	100	29			
Menard	260	1	2	1	
Mitchell	325	148	8		
Montague	16,000	125	96		
Montgomery	300	8			
Navarro	2,074	62	7		
Nolan	41,270	86	15	3	
Nueces	4,534	191	132	231	77
Pecos	800	40	81	108	51
Reeves	5 cars	134	104	174	177
Robertson	196	372	176	257	
Scurry	2 cars	3	10	4	
Tarrant	6 cars (part crushed)	258	252	96	25
Taylor	9 cars (crushed)	41	14		
Tom Green	147	12	8	4	
Ward	12,370	125	200	139	212
Williamson	1 car	146	314	255	
Total		4,667	4,400	4,339	2,557

NOTE.—The amount of scouting done in the counties listed was not always proportionate to the amount of seed received. For instance, Cleveland County, Okla., received 78 carloads of Carlsbad seed and 137 man-days of scouting were performed there in 1921 and 1922; Cameron County, Tex., on the other hand, received only one carload of Carlsbad seed while 419 man-days of scouting were done there. The difference in these cases was that the seed shipped to Cleveland County was all crushed while none of that shipped to Cameron County was crushed but all distributed for planting.

In the case of Robertson County, Tex., the larger part of the scouting was not on account of the shipment of 196 pounds of Carlsbad seed but on account of the infestation found at Hearne in 1917.

TABLE VI.—COUNTIES OR PARISHES EMBRACED IN EACH DISTRICT

Texas:
- **Hearne.**
- **Trinity Bay.**
  - **Brazoria.**
  - **Chambers.**
  - **Fort Bend.**
  - **Galveston.**
  - **Hardin.**
  - **Harris.**
  - **Jasper.**
  - **Jefferson.**
  - **Liberty.**
  - **Newton.**
  - **Orange.**
  - **Tyler.**
- **Big Bend.**
  - **Brewster.**
  - **Presidio.**
- **Pecos Valley.**
  - **Pecos.**

Texas—Continued.
- **Pecos Valley—Cont'd.**
  - **Reeves.**
  - **Ward.**
- **El Paso Valley.**
  - **El Paso.**
  - **Hudspeth.**
- **Ennis.**
  - **Ellis.**
  - **Kaufman (part).**
  - **Navarro (part).**
- **Marilee.**
  - **Collin (part).**
  - **Grayson (part).**

Louisiana:
- **Cameron.**
  - **Acadia.**
  - **Allen.**
  - **Beauregard.**
  - **Calcasieu.**

Louisiana—Continued.
- **Cameron—Cont'd.**
  - **Cameron.**
  - **Jefferson Davis.**
  - **Vermilion.**
- **Shreveport.**
  - **Bossier (part).**
  - **Caddo (part).**

New Mexico:
- **Mesilla Valley.**
  - **Dona Ana.**
  - **El Paso (Tex.) (part).**
- **Carlsbad.**
  - **Eddy.**
  - **Chaves.**
  - **Curry.**
  - **Lea.**
  - **Roosevelt.**
  - **Quay.**

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

CERTAIN CLASSES OF BULBS TO BE RESTRICTED AS TO ENTRY JANUARY 1, 1926

HB-188. APRIL 6, 1925.

Following the conference of October 30, 1922, on the subject of restrictions on the entry of bulbs into the United States, the late Secretary Wallace announced under date of December 22, 1922, that for a period not to exceed three years, beginning January 1, 1923, the following eight kinds of bulbs would be added to the list of bulbs permitted unlimited entry under Regulation 3 of Quarantine 37:

Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow).
Galanthus (snowdrop).
Scilla (squill).
Fritillaria imperialis (crown imperial).
Fritillaria meleagris (guineahen-flower.
Muscari (grape hyacinth).
Ixia.
Eranthis (winter aconite).

In explanation of the limited period for the entry of the added list of bulbs and for the termination of unlimited entry of narcissus bulbs at the end of three years the following statement was made:

"Information derived through inspection of import shipments of bulbs since 1919 indicates that there is a considerable element of danger in such importations in that they carry insect pests, the risk of establishment of which in this country can not be entirely eliminated by inspection and disinfection. That risk increases directly with the volume, variety, and diversity of origin of the imports. Continuance of this risk through such imports is, therefore, only justified for such reasonable time as may be required to establish the commercial production of the several important species of bulbs in this country.

"While importers and others requested that a total of 41 classes of bulbs be added to the free-entry list, the department does not feel justified in assuming so great a risk as would be involved in that number and restricts the additions to the eight classes listed. At the same time it gives notice that narcissus, heretofore permitted unlimited entry, will be included in this list of bulbs which will be permitted unlimited entry for a period not exceeding three years."

It should be distinctly understood that this action will not affect the status of the lily, lily of the valley, tulip, hyacinth, and crocus, which remain open to unlimited importation.

With the approach of the effective date for the termination of the unlimited entry of the bulbs referred to, inquiries are being received (1) as to whether there is a probability of any modification of the prohibiting order in question, more particularly with respect to narcissus bulbs, and (2) whether the entry for propagation of the restricted bulbs will be possible after the effective date of the order.

With respect to the first of these inquiries it may be pointed out that this action was taken after long consideration by the department experts and after several public conferences, and represents the mature judgment of the department. It may be definitely stated, therefore, that the department has no reason for varying from the decision already made with respect to these bulbs, and very emphatic reasons from the pest standpoint for adhering to it.

As to the second question—whether the entry for propagation of the restricted bulbs will be possible after the effective date of the order—it may be pointed out that the authority given under Regulation 14 of Quarantine 37 will provide for the importation under special permits of narcissus and other seed bulbs for planting stock and the introduction of new varieties, etc.

SPECIAL RISK OF PESTS FROM NARCISSUS BULBS

Of the various bulbs covered by this action, the prohibition of narcissus bulbs naturally arouses the largest public interest.

The reasons which led the department over two years ago to authorize the termination at the end of 1925 of the unlimited commercial entry of narcissus bulbs were based on pest conditions which still obtain or, if anything, have increased in the meantime. Of all bulbs which are entering this country, the narcissus bulbs have proved to be the most frequent and abundant carriers of

serious pests—pests which are not only destructive to bulb cultures but also are reported to be even more damaging to important field crops. The more important of these pests are two bulb flies and an eelworm or nematode.

The bulb flies, particularly the smaller one, are found in practically every commercial shipment of narcissi from Holland, in some instances infesting as much as 12 per cent of the bulbs and individual bulbs containing from 50 to 75 grubs each. In Europe this bulb fly is a serious enemy not only of ornamental bulbs but also of the onion, and has occasionally destroyed entire crops of that vegetable. This pest has now gained some foothold in the United States, chiefly in connection with bulb production, but has spread in at least one instance to onion fields.

Perhaps the most dangerous of all bulb pests is the European eelworm, *Tylenchus dipsaci*. It very commonly infests the following field crops in Europe: Clover, lucerne, rye, oats, onions, and potatoes, as well as bulbs. In South Africa this eelworm, introduced from Europe, is now generally found with alfalfa cultures and limits the life of the crop to not to exceed four or five years. In the United States it has already gained some foothold in the Pacific Northwest in the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, and Colorado. Its introduction has apparently been through the agency of the planting of imported bulbs, and it has spread from such plantings to the clover fields and is in places already causing such injury as to menace the successful production of this important forage crop. In California the pathologist of the Department of Agriculture recently stated with respect to bulb production in that State that if this eelworm is not checked the bulb industry will be ruined. He also stated that if infested bulbs are not permitted to come into California this nematode can still be eradicated in that State.

On the subject of the probability of home production of these bulbs to meet American needs the department is advised that very substantial progress has been made and that the outlook for the successful meeting of such needs within a few years seems favorable. Furthermore, after 1925, as already indicated, there will still be afforded under the quarantine ample opportunity for the importation of narcissus and other seed bulbs for planting stock and the introduction of new varieties, etc. Such material can be disinfected and safeguarded by the hot-water treatment. Unfortunately this treatment, we are assured by the Dutch authorities, can not be applied to the forcing bulbs which are the ordinary article of import without seriously reducing the flowering.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

ALL FOREIGN BULBS NOT TO BE EXCLUDED

(Press notice)

There seems to be a widespread belief that the Department of Agriculture will exclude all bulbs after this year. The basis for this belief appears to be statements which, as the department has been advised from many sources, are being made to bulb purchasers by dealers and others, that after this year no foreign bulbs will be permitted entry into the United States. The fact is that the department has never placed any limitation on the entry of tulips, hyacinths, crocuses, lilies, and the lily of the valley, and these will remain, as in the past, open to unrestricted entry.

All other bulbs, namely, the "restricted" bulbs, have been and will remain open to entry to meet any essential needs. Such needs include entry for the introduction of new varieties, for seed stock for the purpose of establishing home production, and for any experimental, educational, or scientific purpose. In other words, ample entry is provided for all purposes which are deemed to have a public-service quality, and the restrictions apply merely to commercial entry for immediate sale. There has, therefore, never been any real embargo in force or in view with respect to any class of bulbs.

The reason for the restrictions on the entry of certain bulbs is that it is recognized that any importation of bulbs or other plants is attended with an element of danger of bringing in pests, and that this risk increases directly with the variety, volume, and diversity of origin of the imports. Such danger with any class of plants must be weighed against the horticultural or other need for the plants concerned. With respect to bulbs, it was originally supposed that these were nearly in the class with seeds as presenting the minimum

risk, but the inspection of bulb imports over a series of years has disproved this idea and shown that bulbs may be the means of introducing general farm pests, some of which are of a highly destructive character. The reduction of such risk has been the basis of the restrictions which have been placed on the entry of certain classes of bulbs, namely, (1) those which were known to be most liable to carry serious plant pests, and (2) those which are being produced in the United States or are likely in the near future to be so produced, in quantities sufficient to meet home needs, and hence presenting no important horticultural need as an offset to the risk.

The important bulb which, on account of grave pest dangers, will be added to the "restricted" list, beginning with 1926, is the narcissus (daffodils, paperwhites, etc.). Certain other bulbs of minor importance will also be placed on the restricted list with 1926. These other bulbs were originally under restriction, but two years ago these restrictions were lifted for a three-year period to give our growers opportunity to undertake production of these bulbs to meet home needs.

This action was taken following an important interstate and international bulb conference held at the department October 30, 1922, at which the whole subject of the restrictions on the entry of bulbs was given a thorough-going review. It was brought out at this conference that the production of certain of the restricted bulbs had not been undertaken in the United States and that these bulbs were practically unavailable. To meet the immediate demands for such bulbs, eight kinds, which had formerly been restricted, were placed on the free list for a three-year period to give opportunity, as already indicated, for the establishment of their commercial production in this country. The exceptional risk from importations of narcissus bulbs was also clearly brought out at this conference and was the basis of the decision to bring this class of bulbs under restriction at the end of a three-year period. The late Secretary Wallace, in announcing the determination of the department following the conference, pointed out, with respect to this action, that the continuance of the risk through such imports could be justified only for such reasonable time as should be required to establish the commercial production of these bulbs in this country.

With the approach of the effective date for the enforcement of restrictions on the entry of narcissus bulbs, a wide public interest has very naturally been aroused, and this interest has been intensified by the general belief that all bulbs are to be excluded. It is, therefore, desirable that the reasons for restricting the entry of these bulbs should be understood. As already indicated, narcissus bulbs have proved to be the most frequent and abundant carriers of serious pests—pests which are not only destructive to bulbs but also are reported to be even more damaging to important field crops, and these pest conditions still obtain or, if anything, have increased since 1922. While it is true that a hot-water treatment for these bulb pests has been worked out by the Dutch and English authorities which enables them to so disinfect their seed or planting stock as to limit the losses in field cultures, this treatment has not prevented a considerable remaining infestation in the crop produced. Furthermore, the treatment is inapplicable to the type of forcing bulbs, which is the ordinary article of import into the United States, because as the department is advised by the Dutch authorities, it seriously reduces flowering and renders the treated bulbs practically worthless for forcing. The more important of these pests are two bulb flies and an eelworm or nematode.

The bulb flies, particularly the smaller ones, are found in practically every commercial shipment of narcissi from Holland, in some instances infesting as much as 12 per cent of the bulbs, and individual bulbs have contained from 50 to 75 grubs each. In Europe this bulb fly is reported to be a serious enemy not only of ornamental bulbs but also of the onion, and to have occasionally destroyed entire crops of that vegetable. This pest has now gained some foothold in the United States, chiefly in connection with bulb production, but has spread in at least one instance to onion fields.

Perhaps the most dangerous of all bulb pests is the European eelworm, *Tylenchus dipsaci*. It very commonly infests the following field crops in Europe: Clover, lucerne, rye, oats, onions, and potatoes, as well as bulbs. In South Africa this eelworm, introduced from Europe, is now generally found with alfalfa cultures and limits the life of the crop to not to exceed four or five years. In the United States it has already gained some foothold on the Pacific coast in the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, and

Colorado. Its introduction has apparently been through the agency of the planting of imported bulbs, and it has spread from such plantings to the clover fields and is in places already causing such injury as to menace the successful production of this important forage crop. In California the pathologist of the Department of Agriculture recently stated, with respect to bulb production in that State, that if this eelworm is not checked the bulb industry will be ruined. He also stated that if infested bulbs are not permitted to come into California this nematode can still be eradicated in that State.

On the subject of the probability of home production of these bulbs to meet American needs, the department is advised that very substantial progress has been made and that the outlook for the successful meeting of such needs within a few years seems favorable. Furthermore, after 1925, as already indicated, there will still be afforded under the quarantine ample opportunity for the importation of narcissus and other seed bulbs for planting stock and the introduction of new varieties, etc. Of the narcissus class it may be noted that the daffodil is now being produced in enormous quantities in the United States, and at Easter time and later not only our markets but our street corners are massed with these flowers for sale—certainly so in Washington—flowers for which our local growers receive in bulk sales 24 cents a dozen, but which are sold at retail at from 75 cents to $1 or more a dozen.

With respect to the belief that the department's restrictions have put a serious check on the entry of foreign bulbs, the public evidently is entirely unaware of the fact that more bulbs are coming into the United States now than prior to 1919, when there were no restrictions whatsoever on entry. For example, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, just preceding the war, and therefore uninfluenced by war conditions, the importation of bulbs, roots, and corms cultivated for flower or foliage of all kinds totaled approximately 178,000,000, whereas the importations into the United States for the fiscal year 1924 of the same classes of plants amounted to nearly 271,000,000, of which some 12,000,000 represented the restricted or so-called embargoed bulbs which were imported as seed stock. In spite of all the restrictions, the year 1924 holds the record for bulb importations. The importations in the calendar year 1918, the year immediately preceding the placing of restrictions on the entry of certain classes of bulbs, totaled only some 105,000,000, much less than half the importations of 1924, but the importations of that year were undoubtedly adversely affected by war conditions. Furthermore, on the basis of the importations of 1924, and in spite of the added restrictions to be enforced with respect to narcissus and certain minor bulbs, the bulb importations of 1926 will probably exceed 200,000,000 bulbs, and it is quite within the possibilities that 1926 may even prove to supplant 1924 as the banner bulb importation year. This estimate, moreover, does not include the importations which will be possible under special permit of the restricted bulbs for seed or planting purposes, which may easily total 25,000,000 or 30,000,000.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

JUNE 1, 1925.

DEAR SIR: The board has learned from many sources that advice is being given out by dealers and others throughout the country to the effect that the Department of Agriculture will exclude all bulbs after this year, and many protests against such general exclusion are being received.

The basis for this belief appears to be the restrictions on the entry of narcissus and certain minor bulbs which were determined upon and announced by Secretary Wallace following the bulb conference held in Washington October 30, 1922. This belief as to exclusion of all bulbs has been widely accepted as a correct picture of the situation. To give the true picture a news statement was issued by the department May 1, copy inclosed.

This statement points out that important classes of bulbs have never been limited as to entry and concerning which there is no proposal of limiting entry.

It points out that the actual importation of bulbs into the United States is increasing every year and was greatest in the last completed fiscal year (that of 1924) of any year of record—importations which nearly doubled the amount imported prior to the so-called "embargoes."

It points out that there is no real embargo of any bulb or other plant, but that all of the restricted plants are allowed to enter for any essential public-service purpose, and that entries under this provision are being made of millions of the restricted bulbs.

It points out that the restrictions on the entry of narcissus and certain other bulbs which become effective January 1, 1926, are for the sole purpose of excluding pests dangerous not only to bulbs but to some of our major crops.

In addition to the bulb pests particularly discussed in this statement, the inspections which have been made of narcissus bulbs have resulted in the interception of a score or more of other important crop pests, including half a dozen or so European wireworms not yet established in the United States. It may be recalled that such wireworms are not only very important crop enemies but are a kind of enemy for which no adequate control measures have been found, especially in connection with their ravages in grain fields, often very serious to germinating small grains and corn. It is perhaps worth calling attention also to another point, namely, that our knowledge of the occurrence of such pests with narcissus and other bulb shipments is based on almost negligible examination of the actual importations; in other words, a few cases out of a huge shipment, and even these given only a very partial examination. The findings, therefore, indicate not the actual state of things but merely cross sections, and very imperfect ones, of the actual pest life which may come with such imports. The finding of a few wireworms means probably thousands in the thousands of cases that come in, and the same is true of other pests.

In addition to the discussion of bulb imports in the news statement referred to, you may be interested in a brief summary of the actual entries of other restricted plants, namely, ornamentals of all kinds.

During the five-year period of the quarantine the entry of upward of 60,000,000 of these so-called embargoed plants has been authorized for horticultural, experimental, educational, or scientific needs, upward of 40,000,000 of which have already been entered and have become the basis of some 2,000 different enterprises in some 44 of the 48 States, for the propagation of ornamental and other plants formerly imported. The bearing of such development of new horticultural enterprises in the United States on the purpose of the quarantine is simply this: That the production of such plants in this country correspondingly decreases the necessity for importing them, and by that measure reduces the risk of bringing in new pests. As indicating the large use of the provisions for the entry of any new or necessary plant, it may be noted that of these restricted plants the entry has included 2,000 different varieties of roses, 1,000 different varieties of gladioli, 1,700 different dahlias, and upward of 1,200 different peonies. Certainly the assimilation of that great number of different varieties of these various plants and hundreds of others would hardly seem to look like an absolute embargo, nor would it seem to give reasonable justification to fear that the new things of Europe and other parts of the world will not be made available to American plant lovers.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

PLANT PESTS EXACT HEAVY PRICE FOR IMPATIENCE

(Press notice)

May 26, 1925.

Impatience to make foreign plants quickly available by importing them in quantities into the United States has resulted in the introduction of plant diseases and pests responsible for enormous annual losses to farmers, gardeners, forest owners, and to the entire country—losses which will take only a few years to equal our war debt. Such drains on the resources of the United States continue in spite of heavy expenditures for control by the States, the Federal Government, and individuals.

Just now there is being expressed a wave of objection to the restrictions and safeguards on the entry of plants enforced by the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of excluding new and additional plant enemies. This appears to be based on a failure to appreciate the risk from the freer entry of such plants and an unwillingness to wait the few years necessary for them to become available under the safer methods of introduction authorized by the department.

The price we are paying for such impatience in the past can be best illustrated by a few examples.

The disappearance of the American chestnut from our Appalachian forests is the price we are paying in one instance. The chestnut bark disease might have been excluded if some importer had been willing to wait the few years necessary to grow the Japanese chestnut from seed for the purpose of securing representative trees to complete, perhaps, a collection of the chestnuts of the world. It will be recalled that this disease was first observed in the United States in the Bronx, New York City, in 1904. The acceptance of the relatively small delay in growing such trees from seed would have had as an offset an immediate saving of hundreds of millions of dollars, representing the value of the standing chestnut timber, and by the indefinite continuance of this splendid tree as a large element of our vast forested mountains and plains in the eastern half of the United States.

Impatience to have at the shortest notice the beautiful effect of a fringe of Japanese flowering cherries along our river sides, driveways, and walks led, during the period of stimulated enthusiasm for this glorious tree, to its importation in such size and form as to introduce the oriental fruit worm. This pest, now firmly established in half a dozen eastern States and with wide foothold in the South and Middle West, promises to be one of the most serious of our fruit enemies, attacking particularly the peach and other stone fruits, but also the apple, pear, etc. No efficient remedy for this pest has been found, and it now threatens losses which may soon total millions of dollars annually. Willingness to have spent a few years in developing such trees by the safer horticultural methods of propagation from buds or cuttings would have closed the door of opportunity to this pest.

Citrus canker, one of the most threatening diseases of citrus fruits, introduced on plants of the trifoliate orange, would very possibly not have obtained entry if our horticulturists and others had been willing to take a year or two to develop supplies of the plant for hedges or other purposes by easy nursery methods from stock already abundantly available in this country. Yielding to the factors of haste and cheapness introduced a disease into Florida and the Gulf States which has already cost some $20,000,000 in Federal and State expenditures and in the value of orchards and nurseries burned to the ground in an effort to eradicate the disease, and this work is not finished.

The Department of Agriculture 35 years ago imported some young date plants from northern Africa. These proved to be infested with two date scale insects then unknown to the specialists. An effort was made, thought to have been successful at the time, to clean these plants by repeated washings and sprayings. Nevertheless, they were the means of introducing two important date pests into California and Arizona. Some 20 years later, realizing the possibility of the development of an important date industry in certain semidesert regions of these States, the Department of Agriculture and others interested imported thousands of date-palm offshoots and larger plants from Africa, still without any appreciation of the economic significance which these scale pests would ultimately assume. It soon developed, however, that the future success of this industry was contingent on the eradication of one of these scales and the control, at least, of the other. Such eradication and control efforts have now been under way for a good many years and have not yet reached a point where it can be definitely said they will be successful. Regrets are now frequently expressed that this industry was not developed from date seeds and the selection of superior varieties from plants so obtained. In fact, it is now known that from such seedlings it is possible to select plants producing fruit equal, if not superior, to that of the parent.

The blister rust, which now threatens our white-pine forests, both of the eastern United States and the great mountain regions of the Northwest, was introduced through the unwillingness of our own people to take the trouble and accept the additional cost of producing this native tree from seed. Unless controlled, this disease may repeat for our white pines the sad story of the chestnut disease.

As a final and very common illustration, the department recently was compelled to refuse a request for authority to import for the embellishment of a large estate a collection of 50-year-old rhododendrons. Very naturally, under the limitations of ordinary human life, the owner did not want to wait 50 years to secure plants of similar size and magnificence. But he failed to realize that the importation of these plants in huge tubs would mean bringing into the United States many tons of soil containing possibly many hibernating European pests, such, for example, as the Japanese beetle, the alfalfa weevil,

and various cutworms and wireworms. Some of these pests already introduced are now taking a heavy toll of our farm crops.

There is universal agreement as to the necessity for protection from the entry of new plant pests. Some competent body must make the determinations with respect to the restrictions and safeguards. Congress has placed that responsibility on the Department of Agriculture and its hundreds of plant specialists. Any determination made by whatever constituted authority is necessarily subject to criticism by persons whose interests or pleasures are affected. Constructive criticism is always valuable, but as a basis for such criticism it is important that the purposes and reasons for the restriction should be understood. It is also important that a modest amount of patience be exercised in awaiting the outcome of the provisions of the department for making all plants available through means that entail the least risk.

To exclude such undesirable immigrants—and there are thousands of them waiting to be added to our stock, already much too large—the Department of Agriculture, under authority given by Congress, has placed restrictions and safeguards on the entry of most plants. On the other hand, the department has made it possible to bring in any of these restricted plants under safer horticultural methods and in quantities sufficient to meet all introduction and experimental needs. The protection which this system is giving the country from new pests will be evident to anyone who will examine the startling record of pest importation prior to the enforcement of control measures and the record of interception and exclusion of pests under the existing system.

Just now our bulb enthusiasts may well exercise a little patience during the short period when the restricted bulbs may not be available in the old abundance. By so doing they will cooperate with the department in the effort to save the country from new crop enemies—such, for example, as the Japanese beetle, introduced with the Japanese iris, and European wireworms, eelworms, bulb flies, and many other pests which are constantly being brought in with bulbs and bulbous roots. It may be noted also that our knowledge of the pest risk with bulbs—and the narcissus bulb is the chief offender—is based on an examination of one crate in a thousand—an examination made chiefly to determine the class of bulb concerned in the shipment. The findings actually made in such scant examination are, therefore, mere indications of the numbers of pests entering in the great bulk of bulb imports.

CONFERENCE ON FRUIT AND ROSE STOCKS

(Press notice)

April 11, 1925.

A conference is called by the Federal Horticultural Board at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for June 29, 1925, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of still further restricting the importation of fruit and rose stocks.

Subsequent to the passage of the plant quarantine act in 1912, the entry of such stocks along with other imported plants was permitted under the condition of certification by competent experts in the country of origin, followed up with such reinspection at point of destination in the United States as could be made by State inspection officials. With the promulgation of Quarantine 37 in 1919, which restricted the entry of most ornamentals, the entry of fruit and rose stocks was continued without additional restrictions to meet what was regarded as a vital horticultural need for such stocks; in other words, it was impracticable to produce them at that time in adequate quantities in the United States. The results which have been obtained under this method of inspection and certification have demonstrated very clearly that the risks remaining after these safeguards have been applied are much too large to warrant the continuance of authority to import such stocks beyond the period of real horticultural necessity. Not only have numerous dangerous pests been intercepted on such stocks, indicating the inadequacy of foreign inspection, but it has developed also that the reinspection at destination in this country can not by any means be depended upon to complete the safeguards against the entry of such pests. That the period of horticultural necessity has now largely passed and that adequate supplies of most such stocks from home sources are either now available or can shortly be made so seems to be a growing conviction on the part of State and Federal horticultural experts and also on the part of a considerable element of the nursery and other interests concerned in the utilization of such stocks.

The desirability of bringing up this subject at this time for full discussion and decision has been urged by leading nurserymen with respect both to fruit stocks and rose stocks, and has the approval of prominent rose growers. The selection of the date has been made after consultation with the proper officers of the American Association of Nurserymen and of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists.

With respect to the possibility of the production in the United States of fruit and rose stocks adequate to meet our needs, it will be recalled that at the public hearing of May 28, 1918, which was held as a basis for the consideration of restrictions on the entry of nursery stock, etc., and which resulted in the promulgation of Quarantine 37, it was recommended by nurserymen that the Department of Agriculture should undertake a country-wide study of the problem of home production of fruit stocks to determine the practicability of such production and the most favorable conditions from the standpoint of locality, climate, soil, etc. This work, now covering a four-year period, is so far advanced that definite recommendations with regard to particular items can be made.

In accordance with the general policy of the department, where safety permits, it is understood that should a decision be later arrived at to terminate the further importation of any or all of such stocks, an effective date will be fixed which will allow a reasonable period for adjustment both in this country and abroad.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES OF EXTENSION OF INFESTED AREA

WASHINGTON, *D. C., April 1, 1925.*

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (third revision), effective on and after April 9, 1924, ordered that (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (third revision), and amendments which may hereafter be made thereto. These rules and regulations have been revised, effective March 21, 1925, as per copy inclosed herewith. The changes are indicated in the introductory note.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosures mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1925.

(Signature) _____

(Title) _____

[For revised rules and regulations under Japanese beetle quarantine see S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. No. 82, pp. 7–14.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS RE EXTENSION OF INFESTED AREA

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 21, 1925.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 48 (third revision) of the United States Department of Agriculture, effective March 21, 1925, on account of the Japanese beetle. It will be seen from the introductory note that the changes in the regulations are limited to Regulation 2, designating an enlargement of the regulated area and to Regulation 4, indicating the restrictions governing the movement of farm products. No changes are made in the regulations governing the movement of nursery and ornamental stock or of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

BLISTER RUST QUARANTINES

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF AMENDING AND EXTENDING THE EXISTING QUARANTINES ON ACCOUNT OF THE WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST (Cronartium ribicola Fischer)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 23, 1925.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that in order to prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola* Fischer) it is necessary to amend and extend the existing quarantines on account of this disease which prohibit the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant, and gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined areas, namely, No. 26, promulgated April 21, 1917, as amended, covering all of the States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and No. 54, promulgated March 1, 1922, as amended, covering the State of Washington, so as to provide for the prohibition or regulation of all interstate movement within the United States of the cultivated black currant (*Ribes nigrum*) and of the flowering currents (*Ribes aureum* and *odoratum*), except as to the movement of such plants originating in and moving between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas; and further, so as to provide for such prohibition or regulation of the interstate movement of nursery stock as shall be necessary to prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., June 30, 1925, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine action may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

Changes in the blister-rust situation since Quarantines 26 and 54 were issued make it necessary to reopen at this t me the general subject of blister-rust control within the United States. The topics for special discussion will include consideration of prohibiting or regulating all interstate movement within the United States of the cultivated black, and possibly also of the flowering, currants and providing for such prohibition or regulation of interstate movement of nursery stock as shall be necessary to prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust, including any necessary amendments or extensions of the restrictions under the existing quarantines on the movement of white pines, gooseberries, and currants other than those just named.

The European cultivated black currant (*Ribes nigrum*) and to a lesser degree the flowering currants (*Ribes aureum* and *odoratum*) are much more susceptible to blister rust than are the red and white currants and gooseberries.

The cultivated black currant may become infected at distances up to 100 miles or more from diseased pines and thus establish local centers of infection from which the disease may spread to other currants and gooseberries and to five-needle pines. The ease with which the cultivated black currant becomes diseased makes it the most important agent in the long-distance spread and local establishment of the rust in disease-free regions. On account of its special menace to five-needle pines, New York, Idaho, and Oregon have declared this plant a public nuisance and require its destruction, as a part of their program to safeguard white-pine forests or white-pine plantings in these States, and other States are considering similar legislation. The United States Department of Agriculture is also recommending the elimination of this plant from cultivation in all States where there are valuable stands of white pine to be protected. It is also felt that both the interstate and the intrastate movement of the cultivated black currant should be prohibited, except as originating in and between the States listed above, under Federal and State quarantines. It is understood that the enforcement of the proposed black-currant quarantine shall be by Federal and State agencies and along the lines of the enforcement of the existing pine blister rust quarantines.

In addition to the existing restrictions on the movement of white pines under Quarantines 28 and 54, and with the object of protecting from the white-pine blister rust as long as possible the considerable stands of white-pine timber in the southern Appalachians and possibly the development of important white-pine plantings in other States now free from the blister rust, it seems desirable to consider whether the movement of white pines from all States invaded by this disease should not be prohibited.

A third special subject for consideration is whether the movement of completely defoliated and defoliated cultivated gooseberries and red and white fruited currants may not be permitted with safety throughout the United States, except into areas from which all Ribes are excluded by State action, under the following safeguards, viz, that such movement shall be conditioned on the determination by inspection in September that the premises on which the stock is grown are free from blister-rust infection, that no black currants or flowering currants and no infections of white-pine blister rust are known to exist within 2 mile of the stock while growing, and, further, that the stock, as a condition of certification for shipment, shall be thoroughly defoliated and dipped in a standard fungicide under conditions prescribed by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture. If these provisions are rigidly observed by all growers and shippers of these plants, it is now the consensus of opinion of the Bureau of Plant Industry that such movement of cultivated gooseberry and red and white currant nursery stock does not offer risk of spreading the white-pine blister rust. It is expected that the necessary inspections and certifications for such movement will be made by State nursery inspectors in collaboration with the Federal blister-rust control service.

The introduction of the subject of such regulation of the movement of nursery stock in general as shall be necessary to secure the enforcement of the restrictions on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines, currants, and gooseberries is intended to make provision for inspection at any transfer point or other convenient place of any package, bundle, or other container, or any car or other carrier, of nursery stock.

THE WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

The white pine blister rust is a destructive disease of the five-leafed pines comparable to the imported bark disease of the chestnut, and was brought into the United States on white-pine planting stock imported from Europe about 1900. The rust passes one stage of its life on five-needle pines (white pines) and another stage on the leaves of currant or gooseberry bushes. It does not attack any other species of plants and can not go directly from pine to pine without an intermediate stage of development on currant or gooseberry bushes. The rust is only moderately injurious to currant and gooseberry plants, but on the five-leafed pines it is capable of killing trees of all sizes and is especially destructive to young growth.

White pine is one of the most valuable timber trees of the United States. It grows rapidly, yields lumber of excellent quality, and is found over vast areas in both the eastern and western parts of the country. The standing white pine in the United States is valued in excess of $700,000,000. In view of the value of our white-pine forests and the loss in timber and in the productive power of

our forest lands which will result if the blister rust is not controlled, it is the Government's policy to cooperate with the affected States in the control of this disease.

NOTE.—The selection of June 30 as the date for this hearing is to enable the persons who are attending the conference on fruit and rose stocks called for June 29 to participate in this hearing at least cost.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

FRUIT FLY SURVEYS IN ARGENTINA, CHILE, AND PERU

The absence of definite information with respect to insect infestation of fruits and vegetables exported in commercial quantities from South American countries, particularly Argentina, to the United States indicated the desirability of undertaking field examinations to determine whether or not these fruits and vegetables are likely to be the means of introducing fruit flies and other injurious pests. Since November 1, 1923, the effective date of the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 56, representative lots of all fruits and vegetables imported under permit, as a condition of entry, have been examined by the inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board at the ports of first arrival; and while these examinations have not revealed the presence of any serious pests, it was considered desirable, for the adequate enforcement of this quarantine, to supplement these inspections by a field examination of the fruit cultures in the countries of export. The advisability of such an examination was further influenced by the fact that published reports indicated that the Mediterranean fruit fly had gained a limited foothold in certain portions of Argentina.

In continuation of the fruit-fly surveys which have been conducted in the past and reported in previous numbers of these announcements,[1] such an investigation was made by Mr. G. F. Moznette in the principal fruit-producing belts in Argentina during the period from January 21 to March 12, 1925, inclusive. The regions visited and the fruits examined in these regions included:

The Delta of the Parana: Peaches, pears, apples, quinces, and plums.
San Pedro: Peaches and pears.
Valdes: Peaches and plums.
Tucuman: Grapes, avocados, citrus, figs, peaches, and mangoes.
Concordia: Peaches, citrus, grapes, quinces, figs, and apples.
Mendoza: Grapes, peaches, figs, and pears.
San Juan: Grapes, peaches, figs, apples, and melons.
San Rafael: Grapes, pears, peaches, and plums.
Rio Negro: Grapes, plums, apples, pears, quinces, and peaches.

In the course of these examinations many thousands of fruits were dissected and in no instance was the Mediterranean fruit fly found. The West Indian fruit fly, however, was found in considerable numbers in the Tucuman region, heavily infesting peaches (scarcely a fruit being free from infestation), and apples to a lesser extent. Information was received to the effect that during the month of April the navel oranges grown in the vicinity of the city of Tucuman are infested with this insect. Owing to the climate, this region is not adapted to the culture of peaches; and, moreover, information was secured to the effect that no fruit is exported from this region. Maggots of this fruit fly were also collected in peaches on sale in the markets of Buenos Aires, reported to have originated in the Cordoba region.

In the course of the examination of fruit in the local markets, Mr. Moznette discovered a considerable number of oranges (principally the Valencia type) which had been shipped in from Brazil, Italy, and Spain, countries in which the Mediterranean fruit fly is definitely known to be established. Much of this fruit was dissected, but no evidences of the Mediterranean fruit fly were to be found.[2]

It was determined that the bulk of the commercial shipments exported to the United States originated in the regions of San Pedro, Mendoza, and San

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[1] S. R. A. No. 75, pp. 57–59; No. 77, p. 163; No. 78, p. 20; No. 82, pp. 18–20.
[2] On April 16, 1925, the President of Argentina signed a decree prohibiting the introduction into Argentina of fresh fruits and vegetables from regions in which certain fruit flies exist.

Juan. No fruit fly maggots were found in any of the fruit examined in these regions; and it may be stated that on the whole the fruit shipped to the United States from Argentina comes from sections where the groves are generally well kept and cultivated.

Brief surveys were made of the fruits in Chile and Peru. Although quantities of avocados, apples, peaches, grapes, and figs were examined in the markets and in the field no evidences of fruit fly injury were found. Unfortunately, conditions would not permit a thorough examination of the fruits on sale in the markets in Peru, but such fruit as could be examined failed to show fruit fly injury.

In connection with these fruit-fly investigations, Mr. Moznette also made observations on the general insect conditions which prevail in the countries referred to, and his report contains much useful information.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PERMITTED UNDER QUARANTINE 56

HB–171. (Revised June 6, 1925.)

1. You will note that Quarantine 56 prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities into the United States of fruits and vegetables, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material therewith except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto. The fruits and vegetables, the entry of which is provided for in such regulations, are indicated in Regulation 2 as amended. (See Amendment No. 4 of Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56, February 6, 1925.)

2. With respect to fruits, Regulation 2 indicates specifically the classes of fruits which are open to entry and the countries of origin concerned.

3. With respect to grapes of the European or Vinifera type and any vegetables greater leniency of entry is provided for, and these products may be imported from any country on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the Department of Agriculture that such grapes and vegetables are free from infestation with injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies—i. e., are not attacked in country of origin by such pests—and that their importation will not be the means of bringing such pests into the United States.

4. It will be noted that certain fruits and vegetables from certain countries are restricted to northern ports of entry to still further safeguard the United States from dangerous pests. This is to provide for the entry of fruits and vegetables concerning which there is still sufficient question as to freedom from risk to make it unwise in the judgment of the experts of the department to permit their entry through southern ports where the opportunity for escape and establishment of fruit flies and other subtropical pests is much greater than at northern ports. The fruits and vegetables thus restricted are, therefore, in a sense, under probation, and their continued entry at northern ports or any extension of entry to other ports will depend on the later determinations from the inspection of the imports themselves, or from information which may be obtained with respect to the fact and extent of infestation in the countries of origin. For the purpose of such restrictions northern ports are understood to mean, on the Pacific coast, ports north of California, and on the Atlantic coast, ports including Baltimore and northward.

5. It will be noted further that the entry of certain fruits and vegetables is either restricted or prohibited as to certain countries and districts by special quarantines and other orders now in force, and that such restrictions and prohibitions may be extended by similar restrictive orders which may hereafter be promulgated. A descriptive list of such specific quarantines and orders now in force is given as an appendix to the quarantine.

6. These restrictions, as more exactly set forth in the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 56, will govern the issuance of all permits for the importation of fruits and vegetables.

7. The items rejected with respect to any application will be indicated in the letter of information transmitting the permit.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE OF PORTO RICO

PORTO RICAN PLAN FOR INSPECTION APPROVED

(Press notice)

APRIL 1, 1925.

In response to a number of requests as to the probable action of the United States Department of Agriculture following the public hearing conducted in Washington, March 18, 1925, to consider the bringing of Porto Rican fruits and vegetables under permit and any restriction necessary to prevent the entry into the United States of certain pests known to occur in that island, the Federal Horticultural Board announced to-day that it will recommend to the Secretary the acceptance substantially of the proposals made by the Porto Rican delegates, namely, that the main fruit exports of Porto Rico to the United States—citrus fruits, pineapples, avocados, and bananas—be excepted from the requirement of permit and inspection as a condition of entry at mainland ports, but that provision be made for Federal inspection and certification of such fruits in Porto Rico either at point of production or shipment. Furthermore, the board expects, as was urged by the Porto Rican delegates, to provide for cooperation with the authorities of Porto Rico in such inspection and certification.

In accordance with the recommendations made at the conference, the board also announced it will arrange for cooperation in the enforcement at ports of entry of Porto Rico of certain Federal quarantines, the object of which is to protect the United States or any of its territories from the possible entry of fruit flies and other pests, particularly the Mediterranean fruit fly and the Mexican fruit fly—pests which, if introduced and established in Porto Rico, for example, would prejudice the future sale in the United States of fruit produced in that island.

Provided such pests are excluded, there is no reason, the announcement said, to anticipate any material restrictions on the future marketing of the fruits listed above in mainland ports of the United States, although it will probably be necessary to restrict the entry of certain fruits and vegetables of minor commercial status on account of pests now known to occur in Porto Rico.

PROHIBITION ON IMPORTS OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM PORTO RICO

(Press notice)

JUNE 8, 1925.

As a step toward keeping certain injurious fruit and vegetable insects, including the West Indian fruit fly and the bean pod borer, out of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture has placed a quarantine (which will become effective July 1, 1925) prohibiting the entry of certain fruits and vegetables and restricting the entry of others from Porto Rico. Provision is made for the unrestricted entry of grapefruit, oranges, and other citrus fruit, pineapples, bananas, plantains, avocados, dasheens, and onions without permit, but under certification. This certification will be based on field and packing-house inspection by representatives of the Federal Horticultural Board in Porto Rico.

Representatives of the Federal Horticultural Board will, however, meet vessels arriving from Porto Rico for the purpose of determining that all commercial shipments are properly certified and marked, and of examining passengers' baggage, crews' quarters, and ships' stores to ascertain by inspection whether any fruits or vegetables prohibited entry by this quarantine are contained in such ships or vessels as cargo or ships' stores, or whether there remains any infestation from such fruits or vegetables.

Provision is also made in the rules and regulations which govern such shipments for the addition of other fruits and vegetables to be certified for movement to the United States when it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables are not likely to be the means of carrying injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly or the bean pod borer.

Persons intending to make shipments of the fruits and vegetables listed as requiring inspection and certification in Porto Rico should make application

to the representative of the Federal Horticultural Board stationed in the customhouse, San Juan. All crates, boxes, bales, or other containers of fruits and vegetables for shipment to the United States must be so marked as to be readily identified at the port of first arrival.

This quarantine leaves in full effect Quarantine No. 30, which prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) on account of the possibility of these tubers being infested with the sweet potato weevil and the sweet potato scarabee.

These provisions are substantially in accordance with the understanding reached with the Porto Rican delegates who attended the public hearing on the subject of this quarantine, which was conducted in Washington March 18, 1925.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine of Porto Rico—Notice of Quarantine No. 58

(Effective on and after July 1, 1925)

I, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the Territory of Porto Rico to prevent the spread of certain injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.) and the bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing as required thereby, I do quarantine the said Territory of Porto Rico, effective on and after July 1, 1925. Hereafter, as provided in the said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, fruits and vegetables shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the Territory of Porto Rico into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto and in amendments thereof.

This quarantine leaves in full effect Quarantine No. 30, which prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.).

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of May, 1925.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. Jardine,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 58, ON ACCOUNT OF CERTAIN INJURIOUS INSECTS INCLUDING THE WEST INDIAN FRUIT FLY AND THE BEAN POD BORER IN PORTO RICO

Regulation 1. Definitions.

(*a*) *Fresh fruits and vegetables:* The edible, more or less succulent, portions of food plants in the raw or unprocessed state, such as bananas, oranges, grapefruit, pineapples, tomatoes, peppers, lettuce, etc.

(*b*) *Plants or portions of plants:* Leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, or plant litter or rubbish as distinguished from clean fruits and vegetables, or other commercial articles.

(*c*) *Inspector:* An inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2. Fruits and vegetables prohibited.

No fruits or vegetables whatsoever, in the natural or raw state, except as provided in Regulation 3 hereof, or amendments thereto, shall be moved from the Territory of Porto Rico into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States.

Regulation 3. Shipment of grapefruit, oranges, and other citrus fruit, pineapples, bananas, plantains, avocados, dasheens, and onions, permitted under certification.

Grapefruit, oranges, and other citrus fruit, pineapples, bananas, plantains, avocados, dasheens, and onions may be moved or allowed to move from the Territory of Porto Rico into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, when such fruits or vegetables are free from leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants or plant litter or rubbish and have been inspected by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from injurious insect infestation, including the West Indian fruit fly and the bean pod borer, and are marked in compliance with the regulations: *Provided*, That other fruits and vegetables may be certified for movement to the United States when it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables, in the form and manner in which they are to be shipped, are not and can not be a means of conveying injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly or the bean pod borer.

Regulation 4. Application for inspection.

Persons intending to move any of the fruits or vegetables listed under Regulation 3 from the Territory of Porto Rico into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States shall make application for inspection thereof as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. The application should show the quantity of the fruits or vegetables which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location and the contemplated date of shipment.

Blanks on which to make application for inspection will be furnished, upon request, by the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board.

Regulation 5. Certification of shipments.

Fruits and vegetables listed under Regulation 3 shall not be moved from the Territory of Porto Rico into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, by boats or otherwise, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture showing that such fruits or vegetables have been inspected by said department and pronounced free from injurious insect infestation, including the West Indian fruit fly and the bean pod borer. The inspection certificates shall accompany the manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

The inspection certificate will not be issued until an authorized representative of the Federal Horticultural Board shall have determined by adequate inspection that the fruits or vegetables are packed under conditions which would preclude any possibility of accidental contamination by injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly and the bean pod borer.

Certificates of inspection will be issued only for fruits or vegetables which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the use of such certificates in connection with fruits or vegetables which have not been so inspected is prohibited.

Inspection and certification required by these regulations will be furnished without the payment of fees or charges of any nature. Applicants for inspection will be required to place the fruits or vegetables to be inspected so that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection will be refused.

Regulation 6. Marking of containers.

No fruits or vegetables listed under Regulation 3 shall be moved from the Territory of Porto Rico into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States unless the crate, box, bale, or other container thereof be so marked that it may be identified at the port of first arrival. The containers or wrappers shall be new or such as are approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 7. Quarantined fruits and vegetables as ships' stores or in possession of crew or passengers.

No restriction is placed on the movement of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing Quarantine No. 58 as ships' stores or by passengers and crews on ships or vessels plying between Porto Rico and any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Porto Rico, except that such fruits or vegetables will be subject to such inspection as may be deemed necessary by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of first arrival and to the provisions of regulation 10 of the rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.

Regulation 8. Inspection of vessels.

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to enter upon ships or vessels from Porto Rico at any time after they come within the territorial waters of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Porto Rico, whether in the stream or at the dock, wharf, or mole, for the purpose of ascertaining by inspection whether any of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine are contained in such ships or vessels as cargo or ships' stores, or whether there remains any infestation from such fruits or vegetables.

Regulation 9. Disinfection of vessels.

Disinfection under the direction of and in the manner prescribed by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture of any ship or vessel upon arrival at the dock, wharf, or mole may be required if the ship or vessel is found to contain or to be contaminated with any of the fruits or vegetables infested with injurious insects covered in the foregoing quarantine. When such ship or vessel has been disinfected in a manner satisfactory to such inspector, he shall immediately issue and deliver to the persons having charge or possession of such ship or vessel a certificate evidencing such disinfection.

Regulation 10. Inspection of baggage and cargo on the dock.

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to ascertain by inspection whether any of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine are contained in the baggage or other personal belongings of passengers and members of the crew on ships or vessels plying between Porto Rico and any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Porto Rico, such baggage inspection to be made on the dock at the first port of arrival within any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Porto Rico where such ship or vessel may arrive, and no such baggage or personal belongings of passengers or crew shall be removed from such dock until the same have been inspected and passed by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture. For the purpose of such inspection the inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to open any box, bale, crate, bundle, or other package, including trunks, which may contain or be liable to contain any of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine.

Regulation 11. Posting of warning notice and distribution of baggage declarations.

Before any ship or vessel from Porto Rico arrives within the boundaries of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Porto Rico, the master, captain, or other person having charge or possession of any ship or vessel shall cause to be distributed to each passenger thereon a baggage declaration, to be furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, calling attention to the provisions of the plant quarantine act, the foregoing quarantine, and these regulations. These baggage declarations, after being signed by the passengers, shall be collected and delivered by the purser to the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture on arrival.

Every person or company owning or controlling any dock, yard, or other harbor in Porto Rico from which ships or vessels sail for ports in the continental United States, or in any of its Districts or Territories, except Porto Rico, and every master, captain, or other person in charge or possession of any ship or vessel sailing from Porto Rico destined to a port in the continental United States, or any of its Districts or Territories, except Porto Rico, shall,

respectively, post in one or more conspicuous places, and keep posted at all times in one or more conspicuous places, on or in said dock, yard, or other harbor, or in such ship or vessel, and in at least three places—the cabin, the steerage, and crew's quarters in such ship or vessel—a copy of the warning notice printed on the reverse side of the baggage declaration.

Regulation 12. Importations by Department of Agriculture permitted.

The foregoing quarantine and regulations shall not apply to importations of fruits and vegetables from Porto Rico made by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes.

The above regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after July 1, 1925.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of May, 1925.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 12, 1925.*

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That in order to prevent the spread of injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.) and the bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer), the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), known as the plant quarantine act, has quarantined the Territory of Porto Rico as infested by said insects, and, by Notice of Quarantine No. 58, has ordered that, on and after July 1, 1925, the movement from said Territory of Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state is prohibited except in accordance with the regulations supplemental to said quarantine.

A copy of the quarantine notice (No. 58) is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosures mentioned therein this_____ _____ day of_____, 1925.

(Signature)_____

(Title)_____

Form 369 Stateroom No. ——

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

BAGGAGE DECLARATION

Steamship _____

I, _____, declare that I reside
(Name in full)

at _____
(No.) (Street) (City) (State)

and that I have with me, belonging to myself, the following baggage. I further declare that said baggage contains no plants or plant products in the natural or raw state (including seeds, cottonseed, cotton, seed cotton, cottonseed products, sugar cane, fruits, sweet potatoes, yams, or other vegetables) other than those listed below:

Baggage	Number of pieces	Porto Rican grown material	Foreign grown material
Trunks			
Hand bags			
Cases			
Other packages			
Total			

Declared this _____ day of _____, 192__.

_____
(Passenger)

(Each passenger must sign a separate declaration)

Witness:

_____
(Purser of steamship)

All baggage from Porto Rico must be opened and submitted for inspection on the dock at first port of arrival in the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 29, 1925.*

WARNING TO PASSENGERS AND CREW

Heavy penalty against unauthorized movement from the Territory of Porto Rico into or through any State, Territory, or district of the United States other than Porto Rico of fruits, vegetables, cotton, cottonseed, seed cotton, and cottonseed products, and sugar cane.

The attention of all passengers and members of crew on this vessel is called to the fact that, in order to prevent the introduction into the mainland of the United States of two dangerous insects, namely, the West Indian fruit fly and the bean pod borer, the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of section 8 of the act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), known as the Plant Quarantine Act, has quarantined the Territory of Porto Rico as infested by said insects, and that the movement from said Territory into or through any State, Territory, or district of the United States other than Porto Rico of all fruits or vegetables in the natural or raw state, except as indicated below, is absolutely prohibited.

In accordance with the regulations prescribed under said quarantine, grapefruit, oranges, and other citrus fruits, pineapples, bananas, plantains, avocados, dasheens, and onions, when carried as ships' stores, or by passengers and crews on ships or vessels plying between Porto Rico and any State, Territory, or

District of the United States other than Porto Rico may be moved without restriction, *except that such fruits or vegetables will be subject to such inspection as may be deemed necessary by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of first arrival.*

All fruits and vegetables the movement of which is prohibited in the possession of passengers and crew must be entirely consumed or removed from this vessel before it reaches the territorial waters of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Porto Rico.

Any person who transports from Porto Rico to any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Porto Rico any of the fru ts or vegetables covered by Quarantine No. 58, in violation of the aforementioned provisions, or who transports from Porto Rico to any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Porto Rico, any of the plants or plant products prohibited as to such movement (see last paragraph below) will be subject to punishment by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Quarantine No. 58, referred to, was promulgated May 27, 1925, effective July 1, 1925.

The movement from the Territory of Porto Rico into or through any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Porto Rico of sweet potatoes, yams, cottonseed, seed cotton, cottonseed hulls, and sugar cane is also prohibited by quarantine; the movement of cotton, cottonseed cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil, is allowed only under perm.t issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

OREGON PROVIDES ADDITIONAL INSPECTION POINT

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 9, 1925.

Postmasters in the State of Oregon are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Newberg, so that the complete list of terminal inspection points in Oregon is as follows:

Astoria.	Freewater.	Medford.	Portland.
Baker.	Grants Pass.	Milton.	Roseburg.
Cottage Grove.	Hood River.	Newberg.	Salem.
Eugene.	La Grande.	Ontario.	The Dalles.

Upon receiving the required postage as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection should be sent to the inspection point nearest the office of address.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

OREGON EXEMPTS SUCCULENT PLANTS FROM INSPECTION

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 27, 1925.

Postmasters in Oregon are advised that such succulent plants as tomatoes, eggplants, pepper, cabbage, etc., addressed to places in that State are exempt from terminal inspection. Therefore, parcels of such plants received at their offices through the mails may be delivered to the addressees without being subjected to terminal inspection.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CALIFORNIA PROVIDES ADDITIONAL INSPECTION POINT

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 27, 1925.

Postmasters in the State of California are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at San Juan Capistrano, so that the complete list of terminal inspection points in California is as follows:

Ager.
Alhambra.
Arcadia.
Artesia.
Alturas.
Anahe m.
Anderson.
Ang ola.
Aromas.
Arroyo Grande.
Auburn.
Azusa.
Atascadero.
Atherton.
Bell.
Bellflower.
Beverly Hills.
Biggs.
Big Pine.
Burbank.
Bakersfield.
Banning.
Bard.
Beaumont.
Bishop.
Bloomington.
Blythe.
Brawley.
Brea.
Brynmawr.
Belmont.
Burlingame.
Caliente.
Cal patria.
Charter Oak.
Chatsworth.
Chowchilla.
Clear Water.
Colfax.
Compton.
Culver City.
Calexico.
Carp nteria.
Chico.
Chino.
Claremont.
Coachella.
College City.
Colton.
Colusa.
Corning.
Corona.
Covina.
Craftonville.
Cucamonga.
Cutler.
Calistoga.
Colma.
Cottonwood.
Davis.
Delrosa.
Delano.
Dinuba.
Downey.
Duarte.
Ducor.
Eagle Rock City.
El Monte.
El Segundo.
East Highlands.
Edison.
El Centro.
Elsinore.
Escalon.
Escondido.
Et wanda.
Eureka.
Exeter.
Fairfield.
Fairmead.
Farmersville.
Fillmore.
Fort Bragg.
Fontana.
Fowler.
Fresno.
Gardena.
Gazelle.
Gilroy.
Gridley.
Glendale.
Glendora.
Goshen.
Grass Valley.
Gustine.
Harbor City.
Hermosa Beach.
Hollywood.
Holtville.
Hueneme.
Huntington Park.
Hynes.
Hanford.
Healdsburg.
Hemet.
Highland.
Hollister.
Hopland.
Half Moon Bay.
Independence.
Inglewood.
Inyokern.
Irwindale.
Imper.al.
Indio.
Jamestown.
Kern.
Kelseyville.
King City.
La Habra.
Lakeport.
Lankershim.
La Verne.
Lincoln.
Lomita.
Long Beach.
Loomis.
Los Molinos.
Lancaster.
Lemon Cove.
Lindsay.
Livingston.
Lodi.
Los Angeles.
Lower Lake.
Manhattan.
Mojave.
Montalvo.
Montebello.
Moorpark.
McFarland.
Madeline.
Madera.
Manteca.
Martinez.
Marysville.
Merced.
Middletown.
Modesto.
Monrovia.
Menlo Park.
Millbrae.
Monterey.
New Hall.
Newman.
North Pomona.
Napa.
Norwalk.
Ocean Park.
Ojai.
Orland.
Owensmouth.
Oakdale.
Oakland.
Oakley.
Oceanside.
Ontario.
Orange.
Orosi.
Oroville.
Oxnard.
Pacoima.
Palmdale.
Palms.
Paradise.
Penryn.
Piru.
Puente.
Pasadena.
Paso Robles.
Perris.
Pixley.
Placerville.
Point Arena.
Pomona.
Portersville.
Patterson.
Redondo Beach.
Rivera.
Roseville.
Red Bluff.
Redding.
Redlands.
Rialto.
Richgrove.
Ripon.
Riverside.
Redwood City.
San Gabriel.
San Pedro.
Santa Fe Springs.
Santa Monica.
Santa Susana.
Saticoy.
Saugus.
Sawtelle.
Shafter.
Sherman.
Sierra Madre.
Simi.
Spado.
Sacramento.
San Benito.
San Bernardino.
San Diego.
San Dimas.
San Fernando.
San Francisco.
San Jose.
San Luis Obispo.
San Mateo.
Santa Ana.
Santa Barbara.
Santa Cruz.
Santa Maria.
Santa Paula.
Santa Rosa.
South Pasadena.

Springville.	Sonora.	Vacaville.	Watsonville.
Stockton.	Topanga.	Vallejo.	Whittier.
Saint Helena.	Torrance.	Van Nuys.	Williams.
Strathmore.	Turlock.	Venice.	Willow.
Sultana.	Tehachapi.	Ventura.	Winters.
Susanville.	Terra Bella.	Victorville.	Woodlake.
Salinas.	Tipton.	Visalia.	Woodland.
San Bruno.	Tropico.	Walnut.	Yettem.
San Juan Capistrano.	Tulare.	Waterford.	Yreka.
	Ukiah.	Watts.	Yucaipa.
San Rafael.	Upland.	Willowbrook.	Yuba City.
Sisson.	Upper Lake.	Wasco.	Zelzah.

Upon receiving the required postage as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection should be sent to the inspection point nearest the office of address.

W. Irving Glover,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISSISSIPPI PROVIDES TWO ADDITIONAL INSPECTION POINTS

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, May 13, 1925.

Postmasters in the State of Mississippi are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Pascagoula and Biloxi, Miss., so that the complete list of terminal inspection points in Mississippi is as follows:

A. & M. College.	Hattiesburg.	Meridian.	Raymond.
Biloxi.	Holly Springs.	Moss Point.	Starkville.
Clarksdale.	Jackson.	Natchez.	Tupelo.
Corinth.	Laurel.	Ocean Springs.	Water Valley.
Durant.	Leland.	Pascagoula.	West Jackson.
Gulfport.	McComb.	Poplarville.	

Upon receiving the required postage as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection should be sent to the inspection point nearest the office of address.

W. Irving Glover,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (Laspeyresia molesta B.) IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1924

Washington, D. C., *April 1, 1925.*

The oriental fruit moth (*Laspeyresia molesta* B.) has been known for some years to be established and more or less widely distributed in the following States: Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. As a result of a limited survey made during the summer of 1924 by representatives of the Federal Horticultural Board, Bureau of Entomology, and certain State officials, it was definitely determined that this pest is established in the following States: North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, and Indiana. Furthermore, typical twig injury was noted at Anderson, Mo., and at Spartanburg, Ridgeville, McCormick, and Anderson, S. C., indicating the probable occurrence at those points and probably elsewhere in these States.

The presence of this pest has not been reported from Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, or West Virginia, but it is understood that the inspection made in these States has been much too limited to give any assurance of its absence. Furthermore, in view of the similarity of the injury caused by the oriental fruit moth to that occasioned by the peach twig moth (*Anarsia lineatella* Zell.), it is possible that the former is now present in several States not in-

cluded in the above list, and is confused with the latter. It is quite possible therefore that the oriental fruit moth has a much wider distribution than the survey of 1924 indicates.

The original infestation of the United States by the oriental fruit moth is traceable to the very extensive importations of Japanese flowering cherries, a popular demand for which was artificially stimulated about 1910 at the time of the very considerable importations and plantings made in the District of Columbia and in the vicinity of New York City. During that period such flowering trees were also imported in quantity and miscellaneously sold and distributed. It is, therefore, impossible now to determine how much of the present occurrence of this pest is due to original importations from Japan and how much of it may be due to its distribution through the agency of infested nursery stock and infested fruit. The knowledge of the present wide distribution of this pest comes primarily from the fact that it became possible in 1924 to organize a survey in a considerable number of States.

In view of its known wide range and the probability that only a fraction of its distribution has been determined, it is recognized that any attempt to control further spread by the agency of a Federal quarantine is impracticable, both on account of cost and the uncertainty of distribution.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE ENTRY OF POTATOES INTO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

HB–189.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 23, 1925.*

At the request of the Czechoslovak minister and for the information of appropriate inspection officials of the United States the following phytopathological certificate pertaining to the requirements to be met in the shipment of potatoes into the Czechoslovak Republic, together with a translation thereof, is reproduced.[1] It should be noted that every shipment of potatoes into that country, in pursuance of Government Regulations No. 148: 21, must be accompanied by a certificate which should be in the language of the country from which the potatoes are imported, as well as in the Czechoslovak language. Anyone desiring further information on this subject can no doubt secure it by communicating with the Czechoslovak minister, 1730 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

PHYTOPATHOLOGIC CERTIFICATE FOR POTATOES IMPORTED INTO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS NO. 148–21

DECLARATION OF THE SENDER

I, the undersigned_____on behalf of the firm
(Name and surname.)
_____am forwarding_____potatoes by railroad
(Correct address.)
(steamer) loosely packed in bags, in baskets, from the loading station in
_____, for_____in the Czechoslovak Republic, and hereby certify that these potatoes were grown in
(Name of buyer or consignee and the correct address.)
_____in the district of_____in_____
(Place of origin.) (Country of origin.)

Signature (and seal, wherever possible).

Sworn to before me in_____on the_____day of_____,
(Name of place.)
192__.

Name and official title of officer of the experiment institute (station), by whom oath was administered and by whom the phytopathologic inspection was made:

_____

[1] Certificate in Czechoslovak language omitted.

DECLARATION OF THE PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (STATION) WITH REFERENCE TO POTATO CANCER

1. In the name of the Ministry (Department) of Agriculture of _____ (Country of _____, I hereby certify on behalf of the _____ origin.)

_____
(Government or some other public phytopathological experiment institute or station.)
in _____, that in the knowledge of the Ministry (Department) of Agriculture potato cancer (Chrysophlyctis endobiotica, Synchytrium endobiocticum) has occurred neither in the soil in which the potatoes were grown nor within a radius of 10 km. from their place of origin.

2. In the name of the Ministry (Department) of Agriculture of _____ (Country of _____, I hereby certify that the above-mentioned quantity of potatoes was origin.)
inspected by me as a representative of_____
(Government or some other public phytopathological institute or station.)
_____, in _____,
and that there were no findings indicating the presence of either potato cancer or of any other equally as dangerous disease.

Signature and title.

Date and stamp or seal of the institute or station.

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICER OF LOADING STATION

I hereby certify that I have received from _____ (Name of sender.) the above-mentioned quantity of potatoes, inspected by _____ (Name of officer of experiment institute or station.) for shipment into the Czechoslovak Republic, and that I personally have securely attached this certificate to the bill of lading.

Signature.

Seal of the loading station.

NOTE.—Cross out in parenthesis what is not needed.

PORT INSPECTION SERVICE TO ADOPT DISTINCTIVE UNIFORM

Realizing that suitable uniforms for the board's inspectors would dignify the port inspection service and enable the public to identify such inspectors and to recognize their authority, each regularly employed inspector of the board was directed on April 13, 1925, to provide himself, at his own expense, prior to July 1, 1925, with a regulation uniform of a forestry green fabric. Approved specifications covering the entire uniform were submitted to each inspector with instructions that said uniform should be worn at all times while on duty. This is in line with similar action taken by the Forest Service and the National Park Service, as well as such older services as the customs service.

LIST OF STATE QUARANTINE OFFICIALS

Alabama	Otto Brown, chief, division of plant industry, Auburn.
Alaska	Special agent in charge, Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, Sitka.
Arizona	O. C. Bartlett, State entomologist, Phoenix.
Arkansas	George G. Becker, chief inspector, State plant board, Little Rock.
California	A. C. Fleury, supervising quarantine officer, Sacramento.
Colorado	George M. List, chief deputy, office of State entomologist, Fort Collins.
Connecticut	W. E. Britton, State entomologist, New Haven.
Delaware	Ralph C. Wilson, secretary, State board of agriculture, Dover.
Florida	J. H. Montgomery, quarantine inspector, Gainesville.
Georgia	Jeff Chaffin, chief inspector, State board of entomology, Atlanta.
Guam	Special agent in charge, Guam Agricultural Experiment Station, island of Guam.
Hawaii	E. M. Ehrhorn, chief, division of plant inspection, board of commissioners of agriculture and forestry, Honolulu.
Idaho	M. L. Dean, director bureau of plant industry, Boise.
Illinois	P. A. Glenn, chief plant inspector, State department of agriculture, Urbana.

Indiana	Frank N. Wallace, State entomologist, Indianapolis.
Iowa	Carl J. Drake, State entomologist, Ames.
Kansas (north)	George A. Dean, entomologist, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan.
Kansas (south)	H. B. Hungerford, State entomologist, University of Kansas, Lawrence.
Kentucky	H. Garman, State entomologist, Lexington.
Louisiana	W. E. Anderson, State entomologist, Baton Rouge.
Maine	G. A. Yenton, State horticulturist, Augusta.
Maryland	E. N. Cory, State entomologist, College Park.
Massachusetts	R. H. Allen, State nursery inspector, State House, Boston.
Michigan	L. R. Taft, chief horticulturist, department of agriculture, Lansing.
Minnesota	A. G. Ruggles, State entomologist, St. Paul.
Mississippi	R. W. Harned, State entomologist, Agricultural College.
Missouri	Leonard Haseman, University of Missouri, Columbia.
Montana	W. L. Shovell, chief, division of horticulture, Missoula.
Nebraska	Myron H. Swenk, State entomologist, Lincoln.
Nevada	Edward Records, State quarantine officer, Reno.
New Hampshire	W. C. O'Kane, deputy commissioner, department of agriculture, Durham.
New Jersey	T. J. Headlee, State entomologist, New Brunswick.
New Mexico	H. L. Kent, president College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College.
New York	George G. Atwood, director bureau of plant industry, department of farms and markets, Albany.
North Carolina	Franklin Sherman, chief in entomology, agricultural experiment station and extension service, Raleigh.
North Dakota	R. L. Webster, entomologist, Agricultural College.
Ohio	Richard Faxon, chief, division of plant industry, department of agriculture, Columbus.
Oklahoma	Thomas B. Gordon State entomologist, Oklahoma City.
Oregon	Charles A. Park, president State board of horticulture, Salem.
Pennsylvania	C. H. Hadley, director bureau of plant industry, Harrisburg.
Porto Rico	Carlos Chardon, commissioner of agriculture and labor, San Juan.
Rhode Island	A. E. Stene, State entomologist, Kingston.
South Carolina	F. H. Lathrop, State entomologist, Clemson College.
South Dakota	H. C. Severin, State entomologist, Brookings.
Tennessee	G. M. Bentley, State entomologist, Knoxville.
Texas	R. E. McDonald, chief, division of entomology, department of agriculture, Austin.
Utah	Heber J. Webb, State agricultural inspector, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	M. B. Cummings, State nursery inspector, Burlington.
Virginia	W. J. Schoene, State entomologist, Blacksburg.
Washington	C. L. Robinson, supervisor of agriculture, Olympia.
West Virginia	W. E. Rumsey, State entomologist, Morgantown.
Wisconsin	S. B. Fracker, State entomologist, College of Agriculture, Madison.
Wyoming	C. L. Corkins, State entomologist, Laramie.

[The Federal Horticultural Board will appreciate being advised of any errors in the foregoing list as well as of any changes which may occur in the future.]

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period April 1 to June 30, 1925:

White-pine blister-rust quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* Schmidt & Botley Co., Springfield, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of flowering currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $100. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 254.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Franc P. Daniels, Daniels Nursery, Long Lake, Minn., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $5. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 234.)

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant, and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits further (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

Black-stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black-stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43 (third revision), as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island,

and (2) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47: Prohibits or regulates the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from Hawaii and Porto Rico on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of certain portions of the counties of Hunterdon, Mercer, Somerset, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, and Camden, N. J., certain portions of the counties of Delaware, Chester, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, and Bucks, Pa., and certain portions of the county of New Castle, Del., of (1) certain fruits, vegetables, and other farm products between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, and (2) nursery stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure throughout the year, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51: Regulates the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugar cane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52 (second revision), as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such regulated areas or which are fouled with such products, farm products other than hay, farm household goods, and farm equipment, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the infested areas in New Hampshire and Massachusetts of all species or varieties of poplar and willow, on account of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 54, as amended: Prohibits the movement from the State of Washington of five-leafed pines, currant, and gooseberry plants, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Porto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Porto Rico of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.) and the bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES

Potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia,

and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Cotton and cottonseed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet-potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations, revised, as amended: Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities on account of cer-

tain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, for a period not exceeding three years from January 1, 1923, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, Eranthis (winter aconite), and Narcissus (jonquil, daffodil, etc.).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruits, forest, ornamental and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Flag smut and take-all.—Quarantine No. 39, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britian, Ireland, and Brazil on account of two dangerous plant diseases known as flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*). Wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named only under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations, revised, as amended: Prohibits the importation (1) from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's-tears, and (2) from the Province of Ontario, Canada, of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Mexican corn.—Quarantine No. 42, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the contamination of such corn with cottonseed more or less infested with the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc.: *Provided*, That special permits may be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for limited quantities and under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits, of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from the countries and localities named for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Seed or paddy rice.—Quarantine No. 55: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf-smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests, except that such seed or paddy rice may be imported from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto. This quarantine is supplemental to Quarantine No. 39.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, as amended: Prohibits the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

Canadian Christmas trees and greens.—Quarantine No. 57, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Christmas trees and greens from a designated portion of the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, bordering on Vermont and northeastern New York, except as provided in the conditions and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*).

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Potatoes.—The importation of potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, and Cuba; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.—These rules and regulations, as revised August 1,

1920, govern the unloading and transfer of cargoes and transportation in bond when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding at a port or within the territorial waters of the United States where entry or landing is not intended of any prohibited or restricted plants and plant products.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 26, 1920, under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31 of that year. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1925